



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

prove the entire practicability and effectiveness of the common-sense doctrine taught by the Divine Master?

6. While the war lasts, the professed friends of peace should, of course, relax no effort by voice or pen to disseminate that doctrine. They should go a step further. Following the example of the great Teacher, they should seek to uproot from the souls of individuals, communities, and nations the selfish desire which is the ultimate cause of the present and of almost every war—namely, the ambition to be or to be accounted superior to others. Wherever a competitive prize is offered for relative superiority alone, there the ugly war spirit is fostered.

How shall combatants on the battlefield be reached? There is but one way. Being in London in the middle of August, and knowing from experience in the war between the States fifty years ago how soldiers in the field hunger and thirst for reading matter, and that every German can read, I ventured to urge upon Earl Kitchener and the *Times* that pungent and powerful appeals should be printed in the German language, and that, instead of explosives, millions of such leaflets should daily, while the war continued, be dropped from a great height upon the swarms of invaders. I quoted our Pierpont's lines on the ballot:

"There is a weapon firmer set  
And surer than the bayonet;  
A weapon that comes down as still  
As snowflakes fall upon the sod,  
And executes a freeman's will,  
As lightning does the will of God!"

7. When the murder business ends, as it will by and by in the complete exhaustion of the warring nations, they will want no more bloodshed. The United States then should be prompt to seize the opportunity to perform the most beneficent and glorious deed in the political history of the world. That would be to invite all the nations of the earth to send delegates as its guests and at its expense to a conference at Washington, and, being the first to set the example, to urge them to pledge themselves solemnly and unanimously to stop instantly and forever all preparation for war.

NEWTON, MASS.

## The New Orleans Celebration of a Century of Peace.

By J. J. Hall.

Under the authority of an act of the General Assembly of Louisiana the Louisiana Historical Society undertook the very difficult task of commemorating the Centenary of the Battle of New Orleans and the completion of One Hundred Years of Peace between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and the United States of America.

This celebration took place in the city of New Orleans on the 8th, 9th, and 10th days of January, 1915. The American Peace Centenary Committee and the Canadian Peace Centenary Association also took an active part. Several peace societies were included, and the American Peace Society was represented by its Director for the South Atlantic States Department. The State of Louisiana was represented by its governor and his staff; the city of New Orleans by its mayor and council; the Daughters of 1776 and 1815 sent delegates from various

States; the United States Army contributed the Fourth and Seventh Regiments of infantry, and the Navy the officers and crew of the battleship *Rhode Island*. It was a great disappointment that the President of the United States could not attend in person, though he was well represented by Mr. Andrew J. Peters. England had a special envoy to represent King George, and Canada sent over some of her ablest officials.

The receptions and all of the social features displayed much thought, fine taste, and an endeavor to please; the banquet, given to about 500, was a very brilliant affair, while the city itself was gaily illuminated and flags were flying in every part. Great crowds of people attended all the public gatherings; many hundreds of persons tried in vain to get into the buildings already filled to the utmost. One could hardly have estimated the thousands of persons who witnessed the interesting events on the field of Chalmette. A gold medal was given for the King of England and one for the President of the United States, and before the assembled multitude the official representatives of both nations stood and, facing each other, grasped hands, while hundreds of pupils from the public schools joined in singing "God Save the King" and "The Star Spangled Banner."

The Governor of Louisiana did well in calling attention to the fact that this great gathering was not so much to commemorate victory on the field of battle as it was to celebrate a century of peace.

There were several features, more of a local character, which added much to the interest of the people of the State of Louisiana, such as the official unveiling of the Chalmette Monument by the United States Daughters of 1776 and 1812. The flags of England and America, as they were in 1815, ascended, one on each side of the monument, and then the flag of the United States of the present time proudly soared aloft, while the great congregation sang heartily "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

A very impressive feature was the ceremonial pageant in Jackson Square, replicating in every detail the crowning of Jackson as it took place after the Battle of New Orleans. The eighteen States of the Union of that period were represented by young ladies in appropriate costume. A grand pontifical mass and *Te Deum* in the St. Louis Cathedral, as in the original ceremony, followed. At this solemn reproduction, when every sitting and standing place was occupied, the Rev. De la Moriniere delivered an impassioned oration and made an earnest plea in behalf of universal peace.

We presume that the great military and naval pageants, witnessed by tens of thousands, when probably more than three thousand men marched to the strains of martial music, ought to have notice, but to us there was nothing beautiful in their guns, nothing in the sabers and cannon to cheer over. Militarism has no attraction for us. We hope the day will soon come when there will be a federation of the great nations, with an army and navy for constabulary purposes only, and war, with all its horrors, shall be left forever behind, and the maxim "We must fight for our rights" shall give way to a better one—"Let nations go to a high court for their rights and abide by the decision."

Here would be our criticism upon this otherwise splendid celebration. Not enough was made of the achievements, the victories of peace. We are not rejoicing over the glories (?) of war, but of the triumphs of peace,

during one hundred years. For peace we have no tears to shed; no children are orphaned; no youth slain. The display may not be so spectacular, but it is far more enduring.

Not that peace was forgotten in this convention. Our Canadian friends added much to the significance of the celebration, with Lieutenant Governor Brown, Chief Justice Riddle, E. H. Scammell, the efficient secretary of the Canadian Centenary Association, and several others, fully deserving the marked attention paid them. No remarks uttered were more weighty than those made by Hon. Oscar S. Straus. He showed that no nation is fit to be its own arbiter where another nation is involved; that fighting for our supposed rights may be fighting for the wrongs of others; that no question can be settled rightly at the cannon's mouth; that we must contend for the same principles between nations as we desire to flourish in nations; that the Treaty of Ghent left no bitter feeling, no desire for revenge on either side, and he contrasted it with the feeling on the part of one of the countries following the terms imposed in 1870. It was a noble plea for justice and kindness, forbearance and patience, among the nations now at war when the hour for peace shall arrive.

For the success of this great occasion too much credit cannot be given to Mr. John A. Stewart, of New York, chairman of the American Peace Centenary Committee, and to the Hon. W. O. Hart, of New Orleans.

Great Britain and the United States can well be thankful for this celebration; but we long for another—a greater celebration—one for the world's peace; for this let us labor, hope, and pray.

### A Model for School Peace Leagues.

Superintendent Henry P. Emerson, of Buffalo, for years an enthusiastic advocate of world peace, has given impetus to the work of the Teachers' Training School Branch of the American School Peace League by encouraging its members in forming branches in the other schools of Buffalo.

Under the direction of Principal Byron H. Heath, the young teachers made themselves familiar with the peace movement in general and with the activities of the American School Peace League before attempting to present the subject to prospective branches.

Students selected the schools from which they had graduated and gave their advanced classes short talks, emphasizing the desirability of affiliating with the great American peace movement by membership in the League. As many of the students had graduated from academies under the jurisdiction of the Catholic Church, these academies also were reached, Bishop Colton having first expressed to the young women his hearty approval of their efforts.

The work of organizing spread over several weeks, a fact which resulted in many ways to the advantage of the League. The weekly press reports aroused considerable interest among citizens; schools that had been indifferent in the beginning were known to express a desire to join; the students profited by one another's experiences in organizing; greater familiarity was gained with available literature for distribution, and cumulative interest in the work awakened the desire to extend

the activity beyond their own city. By mailing marked copies of Buffalo dailies to student friends in other cities, the young women widened their own conception of their work and gave publicity to the movement. Although the project invaded the time of the students and required considerable effort, they were unanimous in declaring that they had received more benefit than they had given.

A glance at the prevailing nationalities represented in the branches recently formed shows something of the need of this work in Buffalo, with its large proportion of alien population. In this connection it was noted that the work immediately began to bear fruit in the conduct of pupils toward one another, and that in a number of instances the atmosphere was improved.

When every school in Buffalo has been reached, it is the purpose of the Teachers' Training School Branch to assemble the officers of all city branches and to discuss and outline courses for those desiring direction.

### The Emergency Federation of Peace Forces in Chicago.

Late in November a number of citizens interested in peace, representing various points of view and coming from various walks of life, held a meeting at Hull House to consider the problems arising out of the world war, with a view to focussing the attention of the Chicago public upon them in a constructive way. An Emergency Peace Committee was appointed, with Miss Addams as chairman and Mr. Lochner as secretary, which arranged for a peace rally at the Garrick Theater on December 5, addressed by Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence and Mme. Rosika Schwimmer; and a meeting of delegates of various bodies at the City Club on December 19, at which the Emergency Federation of Peace Forces was definitely launched. Twenty-one organizations were represented, among them the National Socialist Party, Political Equality League, Federation of Churches, and the like. Since then three other organizations have given their adherence to the Federation.

The officers of the Emergency Federation are: Miss Jane Addams, chairman; Louis P. Lochner, secretary; Mrs. Bertram W. Sippy, treasurer, and an executive committee consisting of Mrs. Martin Schütze, Miss Florence Holbrook, Miss Margaret Haley, Prof. Graham Taylor, Revs. Jenkin Lloyd Jones and Martin D. Hardin, and Messrs. Henry C. Morris, Carl D. Thompson, and John C. Kennedy.

The Emergency Federation aims to secure the widest possible adoption by peace, civic, labor, religious, social, scientific, and other organizations of a minimum program for constructive peace, so that an intelligent public opinion may direct the terms of settlement of the present world catastrophe with a view to insuring permanent peace.

A tentative program for constructive peace has been adopted by it and is being distributed in vast quantities in response to a nation-wide demand for copies. Hamilton Holt, of *The Independent*, has characterized it as "the best thing of its kind that I have seen."

The first public meeting held by the Federation took place at the Powers Theater on January 17. The spirit of the gathering which filled the theater to capacity is